DUPLEX SKIRTS.

FASHIONS FOR 1866

Universally Demand

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX

ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS!

THEY WILL NOT BEND OR BREAK LIKE the single springs, and EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE when three or four Skirts are THROWN ASIDE, as is DONE with the STEEL SPRING Skirts, rendering it impossible to dress with it. ELLIPTIC CHARM which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE

Fashionable World!

All wholesale by all the trading Jobbers in this city.

For sale by all retailers who sell first-class Skirts.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CAREY,

Sole owners of the Patent and exclusive Manufacturers.

Warerooms and office, Nos. 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Sts., New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This skirt is really the one thing desired, being capable of enduring any amount of crushing and doubling without the slightest damage to its shape."—Godey's Lady's Book.

"The Duplex Elliptic is the greatest improvement in hoop skirts."—N. Y. Daily Times.

"They are not equaled in elegance, elasticity, durability or economy."—N. Y. Daily Herald.

"The Duplex Elliptic is accepted as the latest step toward perfection in skirts."—N. Y. Evening Post.

"It gives the most ordinary dress a style that renders it genteel in appearance."—Boston Post.

CAUTION.

Buyers of Duplex Skirts should examine the hoops to be sure they get the genuine article, which is the only Skirt with double springs in each hoop. Inquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. See that his name is on the skirt band.

342 W. Fabrics.

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

FACULTY.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE, President.

CHARLES MARSHALL, Prof. of Law.

JAMES J. WHITE, Prof. of Greek.

REV. H. JAMES RUFFNER, Prof. of Modern Languages and English.

The Rev. applies Prof. of Moral Philosophy.

A. L. NELSON, A.M., Prof. of Mathematics.

WM. ALLAN, A.M., Prof. of Applied Mathematics.

R. S. SCHELLOH, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL, A.M., Prof. of Chemistry.

JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH, LL. D., Prof. of Law.

HARRI TSTILL, A.M., Assistant Prof. of Mathematics.

O. NEWELL GRADY, A.M., Assistant Prof. of Latin.

(To be appointed) Assistant Prof. of Greek.

A PREPARATORY COURSE HAS BEEN IN A successful operation for the past year, in which boys for Classes only receive instruction in necessary branches. The session begins on the second Monday (4th of September), and ends the last Thursday in June.

TERMS.

Tuition, and all other College fees..... $100

All other expenses, including Board, Lights, Fuel, &c., need not exceed..... 200

For further information or for Catalogue, address Prof. Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia. jy21 2aw3t

SHELBYVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS SCHOOL HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation for 18 years, and is under the care of the present Principal, and has furnished the best evidence of its claim to a liberal patronage. It is well accommodated, numbers now scattered over the South and West. The next collegiate session will commence on the first Monday of September, 1866. For circulars, containing full information, address the Principal, Shelbyville, Ky.

jy20 2m ROBT. J. STUART.

Sayre Female Institute,

Lexington, Ky.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON the SECOND MONDAY in September. For information apply to David A. Sayre Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or

jy20 6 S. R. WILLIAMS, Principal.

Journal and Courier copy 3 times.

Science Hill Female Academy,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESsion of this Institution will open on MONDAY, August 20, 1866, when pupils will be received as early and on as reasonable terms as possible. For catalogues or further information address

MRS. J. A. DUPUY, Principal.

jy20 dlm

Kentucky Military Institute.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE KENTUCKY Military Institute will commence September 5th, 1866. Twenty-five per half session, payable in advance.

Address COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, Supt.

jy19 to Parmalee P. O. Franklin Co., Ky.

University of Louisville,

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-first Session.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D.,

Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity and Commercial Law.

HON. WM. F. BULLOCK,

Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.

HON. P. B. MUNFORD,

Professor of the History and Science of Law, Practice, Pleading and Evidence.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE above Department will begin on the first Monday in October next, and continue five months. Further information can be obtained of Professor PIRTLE, at Louisville, Ky.

JAMES GUTHRIE,

jy20 2m Pres. University of Louisville.

Removal!

DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.'S

CARPET HOUSE

THE CARPET HOUSE OF DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO. has been removed from No. 8 Fourth street to

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,

Established by our Name in 1844,

NO. 72 WEST MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD,

Which has been refitted up and arranged in the most elegant style with all the modern improvements and conveniences for showing and selling to accommodate the rapidly increasing trade of our city and neighboring cities.

We invite our old customers in the country and city and the public generally to call and see our varied stock, which will be found complete in every department, embracing, in great variety,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

CORNICES, BANDS,

SHADES AND HOLLANDS,

PLUSHES,

BOQUET,

TERRY CLOTHS,

MOSQUITO BARS, &C., &C.

And every article in the Upholstery line with a full

Steamboat, Hotel and House Furnishing Goods,

With a complete stock of

Rail, Passenger and Sleeping Car Furnishings.

Which will be made and finished to order.

By importing Carpets and other goods embraced in our stock, direct from Europe we are enabled to meet any competition in our line, East or West, and with the determination to use our best endeavor to give entire satisfaction, we hope to receive a fair continuance of the liberal patronage extended to us for the last twenty years, and to which we have now increased.

We have in our employ experienced upholsterers, who is enable us to make and lay carpets, or clean and curtains at short notice in the country.

DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,

No. 72 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

jy19 ed6m

Sheridan Mining Company

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK IN THE above Coal Company now offered at par. A very large and active paying organization, is offered upon terms as will commend it to any one desiring to subscribers, on the amount invested.

Only 30 shares offered at Louisville.

Full information will be furnished by Capt. W. JENKINS, at office 9 Jefferson street, near Third.

jy18 7d&7wdis

HEWITT, NORTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

New Orleans.

R. ATKINSON & CO.,

(Successors to Hewitt & Co.)

New York.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.,

Liverpool.

O. W. THOMAS & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL SHIPments to above houses or consignments to

O. W. THOMAS & CO.

jy20 6d&7 No. 66 West Main street.

W. GOODMAN, Mississippi. A. F. MERRILL Jr., New York.

GOODMAN & MERRILL,

General Commission Merchants

No. 36 New st., New York City.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS, and special attention given to the sale of COTTON AND TOBACCO. All orders for purchase filled with care and forwarded without delay.

Our correspondents in Louisville are Messrs. Porter, Fairfax & Co. through whom all orders can be promptly sent.

jy20 3m

Country Hams & Shoulders

1500 PIECES COUNTRY HAMS AND Shoulders for sale by

ROBERT & CO.

VOLUME XXIII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1866. NUMBER 9.

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE MONTH ..... $ 1 25
THREE MONTHS 3 25
SIX MONTHS 6 00
ONE YEAR 12 00

To our Country Patrons.

Please to register your letters containing remittances, as we hold ourselves responsible for all losses to us by letters are registered. We are not responsible for losses in the mails, should any occur, unless letters are registered.

☞ On the 28th, this debating club at Washington, called a Congress, will adjourn, if it don't rain. We shall not be sure of the event until it occur. We think its adjournment is the only meritorious act it has been or will be guilty of. The President wouldn't veto this movement if he could. We have no doubt he heartily approves it. Some of the faithful are still unwilling to leave Washington. They don't feel quite safe elsewhere, and they want to watch the traitor in the White House, who has been guilty of thinking and acting without permission from Stevens, Boutwell, Sumner & Co. It is a quandary. If they stay at Washington, they will be in danger at home, and if they leave, they may find a fire in the rear, fatal to many a super-loyal patriot who holds a good fat office. How loyal heads may fall!

One consolation we have: These disunionists, who simulate to be just what they are not, will get their dues. They have been able, by being invested with official power, to laugh at charges of crime, however well proved; but power can't always protect them.

They will have no Union except on new conditions that they expect to impose by force on other people. The South had just as much right to demand new conditions as they have; but the South had not the power to enforce them. One demand is as unjust and unwarrantable as the other; only one has power and the other has not.

But, thank Providence, we will soon be free from the rascalities of this Congress, at least for the present. They don't meet again till cold weather; and we hope they will get such a cold bath in October and November that they will never get over the chill. What a relief the country will feel! The country in all time will look to the year 1866as the most perilous of its history, and execrate the Jacobins who had possession of the capitol.

This Congress has done one thing: It has rendered all previous Congresses respectable. It has one misfortune: No future Congress can be mean enough to make this one respectable.

☞ The Courier undertakes to justify its defunct committee that called its party together. It is of little consequence now; but hereafter we can understand some men in this State. They were very willing to unite with Conservative men in this State to get their votes, all the while meditating a separate organization, and bearing in mind a committee in a state of asphyxia. As soon as they had accomplished their purpose, they seceded under the call of their committee, and set up to get the verdict of Kentucky that the rebels and those who sympathized with them were right and the Union men wrong.

The caucus, as the Courier calls it, at Frankfort, was as much the representatives of the people as the convention of the first of May, and it was accepted as the representative body of the Conservative sentiment of the State.

If anybody desires to hold the defunct committee as a sort of *Basilica Maximus* of a political party, not dead but sleeping, we know of no law to forbid it. And if they choose to secede from political associations and set up others, it is their own look out. The bad faith of the thing is, however, too obvious to those who acted last year in good faith, not dreaming that they had in their midsts a separate organization looking out for separate chances and seizing their opportunity.

☞ The Constitutionalist, published at Augusta, Ga., is not much disposed to favor the convention at Philadelphia. The editor is in doubt as to whether Southern representatives that can't take the test oath will be received. And, beside, he doesn't think Southern people much disposed to dabble in politics just now.

We don't think there is the slightest difficulty about the reception of Southern delegates; and, besides, if the Southern people don't dabble in politics, they will find men quite ready to do up politics for them.

We don't much wonder at their disgust with politics. Their politics have been so bad of late years it is no wonder if they are disgusted. Better try again and do better next time. They may come right side up with care at last, and it will not be the first time people have played the fool and got over it, and had the pleasure of seeing their opponents play the fool worse than they did.

☞ The Courier now changes its artillery. It now informs its readers that Hobson is on the Johnson platform, and then scoffs at the Radicals for supporting him, inasmuch as he is against them. The Courier wants the Radicals to support Duvall, which some of them will do openly and some indirectly. These extremes have a great partiality for each other.

It is to be recollected that the charge of Radicalism against Gen. Hobson is to be given up: not because the charge is false, for it would be repeated notwithstanding that, but because more can be made now by trying to provoke the Radicals not to vote for Hobson. Honest stuff, this patchwork!

☞ Congress wants to distribute arms, so as to have a force to defend themselves in some apprehended emergency. We don't think the people are at all disposed just now to get up a contest of arms. The stay-at-house patriots, who fatten on spoils at Washington, may want other people to fight; but we should have profound peace if they had to do the fighting themselves. Weare inclined to the opinion that there is now very little disposition to fight to gratify these politicians. We have seen what the sword does, and no friend of freedom is partial to such remedies for fancied wrongs or real ones.

☞ Speaking of the conduct of Congress in reprimanding Rousseau, and virtually justifying Grimsell, the New York Express exclaims, "Justice, where is thy power?" Never mind, justice has plenty of time, and takes its leisure. An inspired writer says: "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the hearts of men are set in them to do evil."

☞ An editor tells us of two families who lived neighbors until they grew old and never got acquainted, each standing on a point of etiquette. One thought the other came first into the neighborhood, and ought to make the advance. It was discovered at last that each arrived in the neighborhood on the same day, and the difficulty was compromised.

☞ The Courier informs its readers tha the Democrats and Radicals participated in the convention at Lagrange. If the so-called Democrats who participated in the convention don't feel a contempt for the organ, they are as contemptible as it is.

☞ It is the Republicans North that recognize the Duvall supporters as the Democratic party of this State. It suits them to do so; so that they can make the party they have to fight at home responsible for the party here.

HOBSON ALL RIGHT.—Matters at last became too hot for Gen. Hobson and his friends, and he very quietly slipped down to Munfordville and made a speech, *taking good Conservative Democratic ground upon the issues involved in the canvass.*—Courier.

We are glad to get this from the Courier. It confesses what we have declared from the first—that Hobson was entirely sound. It is what every one knows and believes; but there has been the most extraordinary effort to slander and abuse the public mind on this subject.

Here is the Courier conceding, with a growl, everything. It repudiates at once and reluctantly all that its speakers have said denying the soundness of General Hobson. It destroys all the political capital sought to be made by Duvall speakers; it leaves them nothing to stand on. They can hereafter assign no reason for preferring Duvall to Hobson but the distinct one that the former was a Secessionist and the latter a Democrat.

The issue is now clearly before the country. Is a man who is a Conservative and a Democrat, who fully coincides with the Democrats of the North, to be defeated by a man who proceeds upon the basis that Secession is right? That is the issue made up. Is a Democrat or a Secessionist to be preferred? If any difference but this can be found, we would like to know what it is. We would like to know what other reason there is. The two men, according to their own declarations, claim to be Democrats and opposed to Radicalism.

One is a Union man and opposed to Secession as a principle; the other indorses it, or is sustained mainly by those who do. With this distinct issue, when the election of the first will be useful, and of the second dangerous, can any one hesitate in his vote?

☞ One of the tricks of the Democrat, which we have repeatedly exposed, is the assertion that the committee which called the Democratic convention had no authority to make the call. The Democratic central committee had expired, in 1865, by limitation, and appointed a committee, and therefore the Democratic central committee had expired, without power to take any steps to call or inform his readers that the meeting was no *convention* of the Democratic party, but simply a *caucus* of the Conservative members of the Legislature, with perhaps half a dozen or dozen politicians present for discussion.—Courier.

You had better read up a little before you make assertions, Mr. Courier. The meeting of which you speak was composed of prominent Democrats from all over the State, and was not entirely a caucus of the members. They represented, and truly represented, the entire wish of the party as much as a convention could. If the assembly was not larger, it was because it was held at a time when such conventions were dangerous to those entering into them. It is a pretty story for you, claiming to be a Democrat, to sneer at those who had the courage to incur the penalty of arrest at such a time. You know, or ought to know, that their action in forming a central committee was accepted by the party, and successfully carried out the canvass. This was sufficient indorsement of their authority, and a distinct repudiation of the Buchanan committee.

☞ But, in making this argument against the Confederate soldiers, the Journal has very stupidly overreached itself. In its haste to disfranchise them, it lost sight of the fact that the same rules would disfranchise a large number of Federal soldiers who also voted in camps in other States; and the argument made by the Journal upon the old statute will apply as well to them as to the Confederates.—Courier.

The Courier appears to be ignorant of the fact that an act was passed by the Legislature allowing the Union soldiers to vote, and that they were recognized as still having their homes in Kentucky, so that they could not be disfranchised. We think the issue between the Journal and Courier a sham, but the Courier pretension that the rebels are not disfranchised or voting out of the State, because the Bowlinggreen Government not authorized them to do so, is the sheerest humbug of all.

☞ The editor of the New York Tribune wants capital punishment abolished. It this were a new doctrine of the editor, we might ascribe it to a desire to save himself and friends from the halter, for the multiplied crimes they may commit hereafter, to say nothing of the past. Greeley needn't be afraid, personally; if he is condemned to be hanged or shot, he must be pardoned on account of his liberality to others in a bad fix. He shan't be hung, even if capital punishment is not abolished.

☞ The Courier denies the authority of the Frankfort meeting, in 1865, which organized and carried out the canvass of that year, resulting in the triumph of a able, conservative, Democratic Legislature. It opposed the advice of the caucus of the Legislature, and has ridiculed their action. Just how much real Democracy there is in that paper can be inferred from this. It would prefer any one to such a body.

☞ The Henderson Reporter says that most of the papers that were Democratic in 1864 now support Duvall. Come, Mr. Reporter! Most of the papers now supporting Duvall had no existence then, and their editors were figuring around among the quartermasters' and commissary departments in the Southern Confederacy.

A BIG STRIKE.—A short dispatch of forty words a day, received by the press through the Atlantic cable, will cost the newspapers only about $110,000 per annum, and with other telegraphic *leakages* $125,000. Some of the journals will begin to pray that the cable will never reach more than half seas over.

☞ Baltimore women engaged in the tailoring business have formed an association, and are preparing to open a working establishment, so that they can secure to themselves a share of the profits arising from their labor, and thus obtain better pay than they are now receiving.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.—The duties on imports at the four principal ports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, were as follows: New York, $152,532,722 65; Boston, $36,702,887 43; Philadelphia, $9,046,271 03; Baltimore, $5,676,052 86; total $153,958,014 02.

☞ News from Fort Smith, Arkansas, is to the effect that serious troubles have arisen between the Choctawa and their former slaves, and that troops have been sent out to quell the disturbance.

☞ A woolen manufacturing company is about going into operation in San Francisco. As California has exported 10,000,000 pounds of wool annually, this is a good move.

☞ A Layfayette, Indiana, auctioneer has drawn $200,000 in a foreign lottery, and intends starting a newspaper with it. We don't know how he could spend it faster.

☞ John Mitchel writes that $75,000 have passed through his hands from the Fenians of America to James Stephens, for all of which sums he holds Stephens' receipts.

☞ Hosea Morrill, of Pittsfield, Mass., aged 82, was married a few days ago. Being unable to get out of his carriage, the ceremony was performed while the parties sat in the vehicle.

☞ The old seventy-four gun-ship Delaware, one of the war vessels sunk at the Gosport Navy-Yard at the outbreak of the war, has been got afloat.

☞ Out of thirty-five sales opened by one machinist in Portland, since the fire, only five were found to have been really safe.

☞ On Saturday the steamer Arizona arrived at New York from Aspinwall with $2,904,022 in California treasure.

☞ Baltimore claims a population of 250,000; Buffalo 195,000.

FROM FOREIGN FILES.

England's Foreign Policy—Important Speech of Lord Stanley, the New Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Lord Stanley, the new Secretary of Foreign Affairs, having been re-elected for the burough of King's Linn, presented himself before his constituents on the 11th, and he made a lengthy speech. After alluding to the reform question, he made the following important statement in regard to the foreign policy of Great Britain:

Now, gentlemen, I do not know that I should have troubled you further if it had not been for that old charge alluded to two days ago by Lord Derby in the House of Lords—a charge utterly abandoned but perpetually reproduced—that a conservative government is disposed to involve this country in war. I have never understood on what historical basis the assertion rests. [A cry of "America."] Very well; we will come to America presently. Every European war has taken place in the last fifty years in which England has taken an active part. That was the war against Russia; and that war was made and carried on, not by a Conservative ministry, but by two successive Liberal administrations. It is going back a very long way to refer to the wars of Pitt in 1792. [Loud laughter.] I have heard it said that if Lord Derby had continued in power in 1850, at the time the Italian war broke out, you would have been involved in a war with France. I was a member of the government of Lord Derby, and I can say with perfect confidence that the very last idea that entered into the mind of the cabinet was the idea of a quarrel or misunderstanding with France. [Hear, hear.] Again, I have heard it said by my impatient friend down there—[laughter]—that the Conservatives dislike the United States, that they dislike republican institutions, and they sympathized with the Confederates against the Northern States, and that if they had been in power during the American civil war they would have recognized the South and encouraged them actively in their quarrel. I do not stand here to defend the policy which I would have nothing to do. Mere selfishness does not pay. [Hear, hear. We shall find that out sooner or later. And selfishness does not alter its character, whether it relates to a class or whether it relates to an individual. The substance of non-interference in continental disputes lies deeper. It lies partly in our vast Indian and colonial empire, in the fact that the British Empire, and throwing upon us duties and responsibilities with which continental States have nothing to do, and which little know or care for. But it lies also in the conviction we entertain that example is worth more than precept, and that by simply existing as we do as a free, self-governed nation we are doing more than could be done by a thousand dispatches or any combinations we might put in practice against both the policy of despotism and the policy of revolution. [Loud cheering.] It lies also in our experience and recollection of past mistakes, in lessons which our own history teaches, how often in former days we have fought for words or for a single unfriendly act. [Cheers.] The respective lines of policy of the two countries has not always been the same. Frances's continental, we are familiar. But I say for the future as I say for the past, the legal apprehension which ought to disturb the mind of a reasonable man is that of a quarrel with France. [Hear, hear.] *The other country is the United States, which, by its extent, by its population, by its rapid increase, by the energy and intelligence of its people, and lastly, by its display of military and naval strength, has come to rank among the foremost powers in the world.* I look on a proper and friendly understanding with the United States *as almost the first requisite of English diplomacy.* [Hear, hear.] No *one power, except France, can do us so much harm.* No other power, not even France, is so closely bound to us by the ties of public interest. [Hear, hear.] It would be idle to say that, because of that, that there was some portion, perhaps there is still a portion, of the American people that bears no good will to this country, But I believe that portion to be utterly inconsiderable—inconsiderable in point of numbers, inconsiderable in point of power. [Hear, hear.] No doubt, during the war there may have been some unpleasant feeling, and in our hasty and positive way of judging our neighbors affairs I am not surprised at that ill-feeling. [Hear, hear.] But there has been time for that feeling to have subsided. I believe it has subsided; and if we look to the last action of the United States Executive in the Fenian attack on Canada, I think we must acknowledge that he has acted, I will not say in a friendly part towards England, but he has acted on a law-abiding and law-respecting principle. [Hear, hear.] We have just witnessed a new spectacle of a war being decided, if it be decided, in a ten days' campaign. I do not know what the settlement may be; but this we know, that our whole interest lies in the return of peace; not of a mere truce, but the establishment of a peace on a lasting basis, and the comparative disarmament of Europe. [Applause and hear, hear.] I do not know that I have more topics on which to detain you now. Schemes of domestic legislation you can hardly expect at a time when the session is about to close, and from a member of an administration which has hardly yet had time to consult together. The only promise I can give you, because it is one I can be sure to keep, is the promise of sincere gratitude for your past and present kindness, and the assurance of my earnest endeavor to play a part in your and the public service which, whether it be or be not what the world calls distinguished, which I care very little about, shall, at least, be sincere and useful. [Applause.

STOPPAGE OF THE BIRMINGHAM BANKING COMPANY—TWO MILLIONS OF POUNDS STERLING INVOLVED.

Birmingham July 25, 9 o'clock (telegraph to London Times.

Just now, nearly midnight, it has been determined that the Birmingham Banking Company will not open its doors to-morrow. It had three-fourths of all the amounts of the greatest of the trading community of this district. To call it a bank is to give some idea of the frightful results which must ensue from this calamity.

At this late hour we cannot enter into details of the circumstances which have led to this disaster. It has arisen out of the lavish advances made a few years since to one individual in particular, and to many engaged in the iron trade. The subjoined letter from the general manager contains the only particulars of this fearful disaster which we can give at this moment:

"*To the Shareholders of the Birmingham Banking Company:*

"GENTLEMEN—By order of your directors, it becomes my painful duty to inform you that, on examining into the management recently discovered, they have sustained heavy losses, and a large amount of capital has been locked up in securities that for a time must not be realized. Under these circumstances your directors have been compelled to close the bank. While expressing deep sympathy with creditors, it is unnecessary for me to say anything more than that their claims are perfectly safe, but to you I am authorized to say that in all probability the loss will prove that although the whole of the reserve fund is lost, a portion of the paid-up capital will remain if the estate is realized with care and economy. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS F. SHAW, Manager."

The amount of the deposits is about £800,000. Probably the total liabilities will be under £2,000,000. The number of shareholders exceeds 800. The company was established in 1829; its paid-up capital at this moment is a little short of £250,000. Contingent depreciations and reserve fund at the last prospectus is £200,000. They are £20 shares, paid up, but on the original shares no more than £1 5s. 0d. has been paid up. The dividend and bonus of late years has been 42 per share annually. Less than two years since the capital was increased by the issue of 10,000 new shares of £10 paid up at £20 per share. Since then the market price of the shares was 16. Within the last few months a gradual decline has taken place. Yesterday the shares sold at 2, and to-day at 1. On Monday it began to be talked about that all was over, but very few people believed it. The shares were sold at 5 in the course of the day. The suspension of Attwood & Spooner's bank was as nothing compared to the south in the quarrel had been made in Parliament, that proposal would have been rejected, not merely by an immense majority, but by a unanimous vote. Even a large majority of the Conservative party itself, I believe, indeed, if the matter required serious argument, one might speak. What are the famine and wealth of classes of this country have to gain by a war? [Hear, hear.] Is it their interest that the national debt should be increased? [Hear, hear.] Is it their interest that the taxes should be heavier? [Hear, hear.] Is it their interest that the demands of war should destroy, and that labor should become dearer? [Hear, hear.] War has its successes, its failures, as well as its successes; and failure abroad almost inevitably involves political discontent, if not political disturbances, at home. [Hear, hear.] If at any time we are to be involved in the risk of war, I am convinced that the risk would arise more from the prevalence of democratic and revolutionary sympathy than from Conservative prejudice. But I do not speak of that as a present danger, because, if there is any one point on which all parties are agreed, it is on the duty of keeping out of these continental quarrels. I do not deny that there are within the range of possibility exceptional cases, where we should be bound to say that the honor of the country has been pledged to a particular course of action, but these cases are few and well defined; they are known beforehand; and the probability of their arising is so remote that I should not have referred to them at all, but that I would not seem to deny or ignore their existence. I have often spoken of these subjects before, and I have nothing to modify or disturb. But there is a misunderstanding in the public mind to which is the proper policy of non-intervention. It is spoken of as a purely selfish policy, as if it meant that we were to sit wrapped up in the consciousness of our own happiness and our own privileges, quite indifferent to the sufferings of the rest of mankind. Now, if that were the view I took of it. It is a policy which I would have nothing to do. Mere selfishness does not pay. [Hear, hear. We shall find that out sooner or later. And selfishness does not alter its character, whether it relates to a class or whether it relates to an individual. The substance of non-interference in continental disputes lies deeper. It lies partly in our vast Indian and colonial empire, in the fact that the British Empire, and throwing upon us duties and responsibilities with which continental States have nothing to do, and which little know or care for. But it lies also in the conviction we entertain that example is worth more than precept, and that by simply existing as we do as a free, self-governed nation we are doing more than could be done by a thousand dispatches or any combinations we might put in practice against both the policy of despotism and the policy of revolution. [Loud cheering.] It lies also in our experience and recollection of past mistakes, in lessons which our own history teaches, how often in former days we have fought for words or for a single unfriendly act. [Cheers.] The respective lines of policy of the two countries has not always been the same. Frances's continental, we are familiar. But I say for the future as I say for the past, the legal apprehension which ought to disturb the mind of a reasonable man is that of a quarrel with France. [Hear, hear.] *The other country is the United States, which, by its extent, by its population, by its rapid increase, by the energy and intelligence of its people, and lastly, by its display of military and naval strength, has come to rank among the foremost powers in the world.* I look on a proper and friendly understanding with the United States *as almost the first requisite of English diplomacy.* [Hear, hear.] No *one power, except France, can do us so much harm.* No other power, not even France, is so closely bound to us by the ties of public interest. [Hear, hear.] It would be idle to say that, because of that, that there was some portion, perhaps there is still a portion, of the American people that bears no good will to this country, But I believe that portion to be utterly inconsiderable—inconsiderable in point of numbers, inconsiderable in point of power. [Hear, hear.] No doubt, during the war there may have been some unpleasant feeling, and in our hasty and positive way of judging our neighbors affairs I am not surprised at that ill-feeling. [Hear, hear.]

SCENES ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE—BURYING THE DEAD.

From the Military Correspondent of the London Times with the Prussian Army.

HORITZ, July 4.—The field of battle this morning shows the severity of the fight. The wounded have all been removed, but few of the dead have been buried. The number of wounded was so great that every man who could be spared from duty was required to look after them. All night long the "Krankentrager" bands were at work, and have been assisted by a large number of soldiers. Every village near the field of battle has all its standing houses converted into hospitals, and the surgeons in the army have been busy all night long, in the woods and in the broken ground the bodies of Austrians and Prussians are in several equal in number, generally lying in groups of four or five of their fallen together, marking the spot where a shell has burst; but in the open ground and down the reverse side of the hills slope the Austrians lie terribly thick, and hardly a Prussian uniform is to be seen. Wherever the Austrians fought unprotected by cover, and wherever the Prussians, armed with the needle-gun, could see their enemies, the disproportion of the dead becomes immediately apparent. The corn is trodden down and the field is strewn with straw laid on a stable-floor, and the ground is plowed up and dug into holes with shells so thickly that it is hardly possible to ride in a straight direction for twenty yards.

On the top of the Lapa ridge, and near the village, stand a large number of the ammunition and artillery waggons and carriages beside them, and on the slope, away from Sadowa, the rest are placed under the charge of the corps of the guard, which, in the Crown Prince's attack, stormed the batteries. Everywhere about the field fatigue parties are digging large trenches, in which the Austrian and Prussian dead are laid side by side, clothed in their uniforms. No other tombstone is put to mark each grave than a plain wooden cross, on which is written by an officer of the regiment that lies below. The officers are placed in single graves near, beside the men. But here and there a few are seen silently carrying some comrade to a more retired spot. On one part of the field a Prussian General, with his staff, was burying his son, who had fallen in the attack on the Austria right. Close by, the wife of a private soldier, who had found her husband's body on the field, had it buried by some soldiers, and was sitting on the ground with the little wooden cross at the head, and was sitting on the freshly-turned earth sobbing her heart out with his shattered helmet in her hand. Her husband's his regiment, in order to be near him, from the beginning of the campaign, through all the long marches the army has made.

The least severely wounded have been moved to Horitz, from which, on the approach of the Prussians, the inhabitants had nearly all fled. The vacated houses have been converted into hospitals, and at nearly every window and every door-men are hanging about listlessly, with heads or arms bound up, with a half stupefied look, as if they had not yet recovered from the stunning effects of the blow which had disabled them. Many are Austrians and are prisoners of war, but the greatest liberty seems to be accorded to them, and they are allowed to wander about the streets and to mix freely with the Prussian soldiers.

THE PRUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

The following is the full text of the official statement as to the policy of Prussia in undertaking the present war:

To clear up the mistakes promulgated by the press in judging the present political situation, and to remove uncertainty and illusion which prevail in the public mind, we the official Staatsanzeiger of July 13, are empowered to make the following declaration:

The present obligations existing between Prussia and Italy render it impossible to conclude an armistice or a peace with Austria without the mutual consent of both States. These obligations could not but prevent Italy from acceding to the one-sided desire of Austria for peace, expressed solely for that purpose, by the acceptance of which we should be frustrating the Italian participation in the war.

Europe knows that no sordid desire of conquest is the motive of Prussia in the great contest into which she has been *forced by Austria and her federal allies.* What Prussia wishes to conquer *subserves the highest national aims*, regards the noblest worldly possessions. We demand for ourselves only guarantees for the territorial security of our future. But *for Germany we require the establishment of political unity, which amongst the majority of German races and States*, to put an end to the unworthy condition of affairs within her boundaries, which has so long depressed and humiliated the reputation and power of the nation. In the fulfillment of this national mission the majority of patriotic German princes are upon the side of Prussia. Our people, however, sacrifice their blood and treasure for this lofty task, and our sons in the army, under the leadership of their royal master, are inspired by the sacredness of the great contest like our fathers in 1813.

Wherever our troops penetrate into the enemy's country they afford a striking proof how strongly, as bearers of European civilization, they are imbued with the consciousness that they do not make war upon the peoples, but only against the governments which have in vain endeavored to incite their subjects to blind hatred against Prussia. Wherever our flags wave for any period this hatred gives place to nobler feelings towards us. Our armies, however, accompanied by the sympathies of the nation, sustained by the consciousness of their lofty mission, will know how to conquer and to die in its attainment.

LETTER FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The Sincerity of the South Discredited—Points to be Made in the National Union Convention, and who should Attend it.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 23, 1866.

Messrs. Editors: Unlike the days of five or six years ago, we are having unlicensed rains almost daily to sustain the President of the United States, and to quell the excitement North, if possible, and in the coming convention, which will be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, convince the whole country that we are acting in good faith; that we entertain toward them sentiments of the highest esteem. It is surprising to us, however, to see that in some sections North, among some of the leaders, sustained by some few newspapers, that the faithfulness of our actions is discredited. We only desire to be accredited for our manliness and courage in resisting so long as resistance seemed at all plausible or success possible. We cheerfully give all credit to those who conquered us, for their courage, their bravery, their unflinching will. The South has said that they did not give us our rights in the Union we would secede; and, it necessary, we would fight them. We did so and were beaten; now we tell them that we will cheerfully concede to them all that was claimed in the outset. We have freed the negroes; we agree to assist in paying a tax which may be levied upon us; we agree to go back into the Union of our fathers. We are willing to forgive; we desire to be forgiven.

The question now arises amongst us, what was claimed by the North at the beginning of the late war? and we console ourselves by answering that slavery should not be extended;" that "the Union should be preserved at all hazards, as our fathers left it with us;" that "the States seceding could be brought back into the Union, and own privileges, quite indifferent to the sufferings of the rest of mankind. Now, if that were the view I took of it. It is a policy which I would have nothing to do. Mere selfishness does not pay. [Hear, hear. We shall find that out sooner or later. And selfishness does not alter its character, whether it relates to a class or whether it relates to an individual. The substance of non-interference in continental disputes lies deeper. It lies partly in our vast Indian and colonial empire, in the fact that the British Empire, and throwing upon us duties and responsibilities with which continental States have nothing to do, and which little know or care for. But it lies also in the conviction we entertain that example is worth more than precept, and that by simply existing as we do as a free, self-governed nation we are doing more than could be done by a thousand dispatches or any combinations we might put in practice against both the policy of despotism and the policy of revolution. [Loud cheering.] It lies also in our experience and recollection of past mistakes, in lessons which our own history teaches, how often in former days we have fought for words or for a single unfriendly act. [Cheers.] The respective lines of policy of the two countries has not always been the same. Frances's continental, we are familiar. But I say for the future as I say for the past, the legal apprehension which ought to disturb the mind of a reasonable man is that of a quarrel with France. [Hear, hear.] *The other country is the United States, which, by its extent, by its population, by its rapid increase, by the energy and intelligence of its people, and lastly, by its display of military and naval strength, has come to rank among the foremost powers in the world.* I look on a proper and friendly understanding with the United States *as almost the first requisite of English diplomacy.* [Hear, hear.] No *one power, except France, can do us so much harm.* No other power, not even France, is so closely bound to us by the ties of public interest. [Hear, hear.] It would be idle to say that, because of that, that there was some portion, perhaps there is still a portion, of the American people that bears no good will to this country, But I believe that portion to be utterly inconsiderable—inconsiderable in point of numbers, inconsiderable in point of power. [Hear, hear.] No doubt, during the war there may have been some unpleasant feeling, and in our hasty and positive way of judging our neighbors affairs I am not surprised at that ill-feeling. [Hear, hear.]

Daily Democrat.

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED BY
HAKELL, HOGGINS & Co.
OFFICE
South side Green st., two doors below Customhouse.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R. R.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Morning Express	7:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Night Express	5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

Morning Express	7:30 A. M.	11:30 P. M.
Night Express	5:30 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Lebanon & Stamford Ex.

[illegible] and Mail, (daily)	7:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
[illegible] Mail	2:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
[illegible] Express	5:30 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
(daily except Sunday)	4:30 P. M.	8:35 A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT R. R.

[illegible] Express	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
[illegible] Express	2:45 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
[illegible] Accommodation	5:30 P. M.	9:15 A. M.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

We publish below the time of the arrival and departure of the mails, which will prove of interest to our readers:

	CLOSE.	ARRIVE.
First Eastern	12:30 P. M.	8:50 P. M.
[illegible]	4:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
[illegible]	12:00 M.	12:00 P. M.
[illegible] Louisville	5:00 P. M.	6:30 A. M.
[illegible] Chicago	5:00 P. M.	6:30 A. M.
[illegible]	5:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
[illegible]	12:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
[illegible]	12:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Bardstown and Nashville	4 P. M.	1:30 A. M.
[illegible] and Frankfort	12:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
[illegible]	12:00 M.	12:30 A. M.
[illegible] via Salt River	1:00 P. M.	12:30 A. M.
[illegible] Wood	1:30 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
[illegible]	10:30 A. M.	1:30 A. M.
[illegible] and Knoxville	1:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.
[illegible]	1:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.
HAVES TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS.	4:00 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
[illegible] WAY	4:00 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
HAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.	12:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
LEAVES TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.	12:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

[illegible] open from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M.
[illegible] from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
[illegible] 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

List of Wants, for Sale, for Rent, Lost, Found, etc.

This feature in our columns is one of interest to every advertiser, and, indeed, to every reader of the Democrat. Under regularly classified headings may be found daily such additional advertisements as the public send us in making known their wants. Whether they want a house, have one for sale or for rent, whether they want a horse in the country within city reach, or a farm in the county or State, or have one for sale, our columns, under these classified headings, daily present, as it were, at a glance, whatever additional is advertised. Hence the reader can see, under the head of "wanted," whatever additional is offered for sale or for rent—what has been lost or found, what strayed or stolen, who desires boarders and who wants boarding, besides the many miscellaneous wants and demands of advertisers so arranged that at a glance the public "may run and read," loosing no time in searching through our lengthened columns for this description of advertising.

Prominently in our columns—occupying the best portion of our advertising space, all advertisements belonging to these classifications are daily presented to our readers.

There is scarcely one in a hundred who has a house to rent or to sell—that wants to purchase a horse or sell one but could get largely increased rates by advertising it under the appropriate heading in our columns. Thus the whole city is made aware of the fact, that such a house is for rent or for sale, that a particular description of horse is "wanted," or is to be sold. So, of all other advertisements which, for uniformity and ready reference, are placed under these classifications.

For the purpose of accommodating this class of advertisers more thoroughly, we have prepared, at the Democrat office, suitable boxes, alphabetically arranged, and with numbers from one to fourteen, to which the answers of advertisers may be addressed. All such answers, sealed or otherwise, are given in charge of our clerk, and are promptly delivered when called for. These boxes are so arranged, that the advertiser can see at a glance the same as at the postoffice, whether there is anything to the LETTER OF THE ALPHABET OR NUMBER to which he has asked his communications to be addressed.

Convention of the Fourth Congressional District.

The county of Shelby has designated Lebanon as the place and the 8th of August next as the time for holding a convention for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of next August. Other counties in the district acquiescing, let it be understood that the convention be held on that day. jy26 dtf

Louisville City Court.

Judge Harbeson, looking as fresh as a new blown rose, was at his post yesterday, and in a short time he administered justice to all. The prisoners' room was pretty well filled with persons of all color, ages and sexes, who had been arrested during the night for different violations of the law. The following persons, charged with being drunk and disorderly, had their cases disposed of in the manner mentioned below:

Lizzie Scott, fined $10; John Hawkins, fined $5; George Frank, fined $15 and held in $300 for three months; James Donahue, fined $7; Dan. Cullen, fined $7 and held in $400 for 60 days; Wm. Lawrence, fined $10 and $400 for 60 days; Joana Bulkley, fined $5; Cath. Gilligan, fined $5; Emma Taylor, fined $6 and $200 for 60 days; Mollie Slaughter, fined $10 and held in $500 for six months; James Taman, discharged; Maria Smith, fined $10 and held in $300 for three months.

Archibald Copeland and Harry Curtis, presented as suspected felons, were held in $100 for six months.

Elijah Harris, stealing $20 from Thomas Evans; continued till Saturday.

W. Elike, stealing clothing from Chas. Chatz in Pennsylvania; discharged.

Thos. Clark, stealing $14 from Richard Morgan; continued till to-day.

Andrew McGhee, Susan McGhee and John Burns, stealing clothing from Lackett McGhee; discharged.

EXCITEMENT.—Late yesterday afternoon considerable excitement was created in Court place by a drunken woman chasing a man, shouting that he had killed her husband. The two were followed by a number of negroes and ragged children, who made more noise than the drunken two. Officers Martin and Jones came along, and placed the two in Castle Thomas, where they will remain until brought before Judge Harbeson this morning.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Richard Morgan took a little too much lager yesterday; it flew to his head and caused strange fancies to flit through his brain. He swore he was a "Singer Bug," and could drink more beer and sing better than any four Dutchmen in America, and was about to pitch into a bystander, who was somewhat skeptical as to his qualifications as a beer keg and vocalist, when officer Peter Thorton came along and lodged him in the City-street station.

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—It is rumored that Prof. Chase has resigned the principalship of this school and accepted a position elsewhere. We are authorized to say positively that the report is not true. He has been offered a higher salary and has been considering the offer; but we are glad to be able to state that he has not yet.

SÆNGERBUND FESTIVAL

Final Concert.

5,000 PERSONS PRESENT.

THE LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS!

A GRAND PROCESSION.

Pic-Nic at the Fair Grounds!--Distribution of Prizes!--To Whom Awarded.

There was not so much excitement in city yesterday as has been exhibited during the few days previous. This was in part owing, no doubt, to the fatigue of the various gentlemen composing the societies, and who participated in the concert and procession the night before. Nevertheless, there were large numbers of them upon the streets calling upon their friends, and spending the day pleasantly, in the various gardens in and around the city. We do not suppose, and we take pleasure in announcing the fact, that there ever was so large a crowd of persons assembled in this city before, where there was such a friendly relationship with each other throughout their stay. We have, as yet, to hear of a single accident, and if there have been any fights or quarrels, they have been trivial, or we have not heard of them. We have noticed another fact: The gentlemen composing the various societies have conducted themselves, so far, in a highly creditable and gentlemanly manner. No drunkenness, no rowdyism, no improper conduct, in fact, nothing has occurred to "blast their good names." We have noticed but very few who have swallowed a number of songs around the festive board, but even they were not so far lost to sobriety that they did not know what and when to sing. At the festival last night, we noticed several who had poured enough lager beer through their shirt collars to make them forget the "songs they were to sing," and as they "lingered in blissful repose," in the "arms of Morpheus," forgetful of the gay and festive scene around them—music had no charms—they each seemed like Tam O'Shanter, in his famous flight from the ghosts of Kirk Alloway:

"Kings may be blest, but they were glorious,
O'er all the ills of life victorious."

There was nothing done in the city yesterday by the societies worthy of special mention. There seemed to be some envious conversation going on between the members of the societies who contended for the prizes the night before—such as discussing the merits of this and of that society, and as to who were really entitled to the honors of the evening. But this was a question to be decided for them by the five judges making the awards, the result of which will be found below. In the forenoon the general rehearsal of last night's programme took place in the Sænger Halle, under the direction of Prof. Sobolewski, and, we have no doubt, as the rehearsal was open to the public that there would have been a much larger crowd in attendance had not the papers misrepresented the hour for rehearsal. The programme was selected and arranged by a competent person, and we are confident in saying that he displayed most excellent taste and judgment in getting it up. The rehearsal was fine, indeed, and those who were present last night may form some idea of what it was when we say that the rehearsal was almost as good and perfect under Prof. Sobolewski's direction as the concert was.

We look upon last night's performance as the crowning effort of the season. The crowd, eager to gain admittance, began to proceed in the direction of the hall at an early hour. Reports had been put in circulation that the building was unsafe, and that all the seats in it had been secured, so that quite a large number of persons felt a delicacy, during the first performances, to enter it, and others thought they could not get in if they had gone there. Both these rumors were without any foundation whatever, and as soon as the truth became known, it seemed that the building was not only strong enough, but it was not large enough, to accommodate one-half the people eager to "see and hear." The hall was filled to overflowing, and we might estimate the crowd at five thousand persons, nearly all of whom were comfortably seated, with the exception of a number of individuals who crowded about the stage, looking as if they were fearful something would occur or be said or sung which they would not hear, thereby preventing a number of ladies and gentlemen, seated behind them, from seeing the stage at all. As on former similar occasions, good order prevailed throughout the building. The police "corps d'armie" were vigilant in the discharge of their duties, and any disorderly individual stood a poor chance to interrupt the occasion, for he would no sooner make an attempt before he was put out of the house, and, if necessary, put in jail, to have a trial before a "court" of his own.

By 8 o'clock the house was very nearly crowded. No sooner did Professor Sobolewski mount the stand with baton in hand, than perfect quiet reigned throughout the entire building. At twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, all things being in readiness, he motioned his hand two or three times, and, the entire orchestra, upwards of sixty persons, commenced a grand overture (Egmont, by Beethoven. This was truly fine—we may say, most excellently produced. The large number of instruments were in excellent tune, and they performed in perfect time and harmony. This was followed by the "Fest Song"—"An die Kerutsler," by Mendelsohn Bartholdy. This was introduced by the orchestra, after which the entire crowd of singers, about 500 in number, joined in with their voices. This grand and magnificent chorus was sweetly and forcibly sung. We never heard so many voices sing in such perfect harmony and sweetness before. It was sublime and grand, especially when they were accompanied by the orchestra. They were loudly applauded. This was followed by a piano solo in E Flat, by Beethoven, performed by Carl Wolfsohn, on one of Steinway's magnificent grand pianos, kindly loaned for the occasion, by Mr. D. P. Faulds.

He took his seat at the piano quietly while the orchestra or a portion of it was getting in readiness to accompany him. They commenced in a sad and plaintive strain, until they were joined by Mr. W., who touched the keys with perfect ease, bringing forth the softest and most delicate notes, as only brilliant masters of the piano can court from that sweet instrument. It seemed that during the piece the audience were perfectly charmed. It was sublime. He retired amid shouts of applause. This was followed by "Jubel" Joy) Overture, answer to God Save the Queen, by Weber. This grand and beautiful composition was produced by the orchestra in a masterly manner. It was sublimely grand. The first part of the evening's entertainment was closed by the introduction of Mohrs' Hymns, entitled "Janchzind erhebt sich die Schoepfung" The Shouts of Creation. This was another grand and sublime chorus, by all the vocalists, accompanied by the orchestra. There was an improvement on this from the Fest song, though it may have been attributed to the fact that "The Shouts of Creation" was a more sublime and complicated composition than the other. This grand effort was vociferously applauded. After an intermission of about ten minutes the second part of the entertainment was begun with Mendelssohn's grand overture to Fingal's Cave, by the orchestra in full force. This was another masterly effort, and, we have no doubt, could the ghost of Mendelssohn have arisen from the grave and been present to hear his composition performed last night, he would no doubt have clapped his hands, shouted "bravo," and gone back to his resting place satisfied that it could not have been executed better, and wrote a letter back from the Spirit Land, to Prof. Sobolewski, complimenting him and the orchestra under his control.

This was followed by "Die Geisterschlacht" The Battle of the Spirits), by Kretschmar. This excellent and praiseworthy production was given the audience by the orchestra, assisted by the vocalists, who sung in most excellent time and with the most perfect harmony. It was a plaintive melody wedded to words sublimely beautiful. The arrangement was full of the sweetest harmony, and the vocalists seemed to feel and appreciate every note and word of the gifted author's meaning. It was loudly applauded by the audience, who were forcibly impressed with it from beginning to end. Then came Litolf's overture to "Robespierre" by the orchestra, introducing "La Marseillaise." This was as admirably produced as their former successful efforts.

Prof. Sobolewski seems to have studied each member of the orchestra until he became acquainted with them, and knew them as a body. He knew exactly what they could do, and what to expect of them, and they were in perfect training under his influential direction; knowing they had a master before them for an example, they seemed to endeavor to please him as well as to instruct themselves. The Marseillaise Hymn was loudly applauded during the performance, and was played in a most powerful and enthusiastic manner.

Next followed "Dasdeutsche Schwert" (German Sword), by Schubert, a descriptive quartette and chorus. This was introduced by a symphony from the orchestra. The singers seemed "eager for the fray," and joined the orchestra with force, will and determination. It was a powerful chorus, such as Schubert alone could have invented. The music was powerful, the words descriptive and forcible. It was rendered in a highly creditable manner by all concerned.

The Singers' Parole was to have concluded the programme, but the Marseillaise Hymn was substituted by request, and it was sung in a powerful and excellent manner by the entire corps of singers. The audience, after loudly applauding, quietly retired from the building.

This closed the evening's entertainment and was the finale of a series of the most lofty, grand, scientific and instructive musical entertainments ever given in this country.

At a meeting of the Sængerbund Society, held at their hall yesterday afternoon, a vote of thanks was returned to the citizens and musical societies of the city of Louisville, and they resolved to hold the fifteenth annual festival of the North American Sængerbund at Indianapolis, Indiana, no time being appointed for the interesting occasion. They also resolved to have no more prize concerts, so that it will be seen our city is to have the honor of having been the last scene of the Sængerbund Festival Prize Concert. This will be the last day we will have the pleasure of having this distinguished body in our midst.

They will have a grand picnic given them at the Fair Grounds, where the prizes will be delivered to the societies to whom they have been awarded by the judges. Trains will leave the Frankfort depot every half hour. Tickets for the round trip, and entrance to the grounds, may be had at the depot. This promises to be a grand affair.

Several excellent bands will be present to enliven the occasion with their delightful music. To-night there will be a grand ball given in the Sænger Halle, corner of Fifth and Broadway streets. The prizes will be on exhibition there.

To-morrow there will be a grand excursion to Mammoth Cave of the Sængerbund. We expect it will be a grand affair.

Already quite a large number of our citizens, ladies and gentlemen, have gone down to the cave, and a great many more will accompany the excursion party, including a number of the Councilmen. We hope they will have a good time as we hope they have had here. We wish them happiness.

The following is the programme for today:

5 O'CLOCK, A. M.—General Assembly of all the Societies, at the Festival Hall.

6 O'CLOCK, A. M.—The Grand Procession will proceed from Broadway to Fifth street, down South to Market, down Market to Eighth, down Eighth to Main, up Main to Third, up Third to Market, up Market to Second, up Second to Jefferson, up Jefferson to the Fair Ground, where special trains will leave for the Grand Picnic at the Fair Grounds.

10 O'CLOCK A. M.—Gala dinner at Fair Ground.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.—Distribution of Prizes, and addresses by several prominent orators.

8 O'CLOCK P. M.—Grand ball at Festival Hall.

LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED.

The following is the complete and correct list of prizes awarded by the judges to the following named societies:

PRIZE.

Arion, of St. Louis.

GIFTS.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Cincinnati Maennerchor.
2. New York Liederkranz.
3. Columbia Maennerchor.
4. Indianapolis Maennerchor.
5. Chicago Concordia.

SECOND CLASS.

1. West Cleveland Maennerchor.
2. Evansville Liederkranz.
3. Cincinnati Orinder.
4. Buffalo Sængerbund.
5. Cincinnati Maennerchor.

THIRD CLASS.

1. Wheeling Maennerchor.
2. Cincinnati Harmonie.
3. Sidney, O., Liederkranz.
4. Cincinnati Harmonie.
5. Akron, O., Liederkranz.
6. Nashville Turnerchor.
7. Tiffin Brudderhood.

Freshet in Owen County, Ky.—A Whole Family Drowned—Destruction of Property.

We learn that on Monday night a terrible freshet occurred in Brush creek, Owen county, Ky. It empties into the Kentucky river, and caused that stream to rise very fast. In fact it was fourteen feet higher than it was ever known to be before. The residence of Mr. Noel, together with his entire family, consisting of nine persons, was swept away, and every member of his family were drowned —none left to tell the sad tale. Mr. Ennis had a fine stable swept away. One horse was drowned, and $1,400 in money, which Mr. E. had secreted in an oyster-can in the stable, was lost. Quite a number of other buildings were washed away, also fences, cabins, &c., but we did not learn of any other lives being lost. Mr. Noel and his family were well known and much respected.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.—Although there was quite a good audience at the Louisville last night, we were surprised to see that the house was not more crowded, for the opera was very splendid, and the house much cooler than one would expect. The opera of John of Paris, was given, Miss Sallie Holman taking the part of the Princess of Navarre, and sustaining the character as to receive the admiration and applause of the entire audience; and Miss Julia, as Vincent, made the sweetest little page one could imagine. To-night these celebrated sisters take a farewell benefit. Hour citizens will turn out in numbers that those star sisters deserve the house will be crowded. On this occasion will be given the beautiful play of Cinderella, with Miss Sallie as Cinderella and Miss Julia as the Fairy Queen. The performances will conclude with the minstrel scene.

THE AVENUE WELLS AND THE CITY RAILWAY.—We have been informed that the City Railway Company have adopted for their convenience the plan of watering the horses employed at the various wells along the avenue, to the serious inconvenience of the people who have to depend upon these wells for the water they drink. The quantity taken to supply the wants of the horses not only makes it impossible to procure a supply, but renders what little there is left so muddy that it can't be used. As it requires but about twenty minutes to make the trip between the depot and Portland, it seems to us that the wells along the route should not be drawn upon, particularly if by so doing the people are made to suffer.

PRIZE TO BE AWARDED BY THE LOUISVILLE GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Al. Bourlier has presented to this association a magnificent silver fruit basket, to be awarded on the night of exhibition (July 30th), to any gentleman in the audience who will excel in strength, by lifting the heaviest weight. The committee to decide between the contestants will be selected from the audience. Members of the Gymnasium will not compete for the prize.

LOOK OUT.—We learn that the ordinance in regard to signs standing on the street will be strictly enforced. No signs will be allowed to stand on the outside of the street, and those next to the houses must come within the ordinance.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Bridget Gorman, an old offender, was lodged in Castle Thomas last night, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, by officers Justs and White.

BASE BALL.

MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP!

THE LOUISVILLE VICTORIOUS

Challenges, &c.

The return game between the first nines of the Louisville and Olympic base ball clubs, for the championship of Kentucky, was played last evening, on the grounds near the corner of Eighteenth and Rowan streets, which resulted in favor of the Louisville which still maintains the proud title of champion of Kentucky. It will be remembered that the first game, which was a very close and well contested one, was won by the Louisville, the score standing 21 to 20.

The game yesterday was not so well contested, the score after the ninth inning being 31 to 6. The game commenced a little after 3 o'clock and lasted about three hours. Some of the members of the Olympic had their hands badly hurt so that they were unable to play as well as usual. It appeared to us that they thought they were defeated from the start, and they did not play with that vim which usually characterizes them. During the course of the game some beautiful fly-catches were made by the members of each club. The grounds were crowded with ladies and gentlemen who had gone there to witness the interesting contest. The Louisville club took the lead from the start and kept it up through the entire game, if anything, playing better toward the close of the game. Mr. John W. Dickens acted as umpire, and a most excellent one he is. Delegations were present from the base ball clubs at Indianapolis, Middletown and Nashville. Without and further remarks we give

THE SCORE.

LOUISVILLE.

	Hands put out.	Outs.	Runs.
Brooks, 2d B.	5	3	4
Robinson, A., C. F.	5	3	4
Pope, 1st B.	5	2	5
Robinson, C., S. S.	5	3	4
Tracy, C.	5	3	5
Powell, L. F.	5	6	2
Cornwall, 3d B.	1	2	2
Routh, P.	5	2	5
McPherson, R. F.	5	3	3

OLYMPIC.

	Hands put out.	Outs.	Runs.
Hegan, C.	10	3	1
Lee, P.	1	4	1
Ferguson, C. F.	0	3	0
Speed, 1st B.	0	4	0
Shirley, 2d B.	2	5	2
Bryant, S. S.	0	2	0
Coleman, L. F.	1	5	1
Patton, R. F.	2	6	0
Shreve, 1st B.	1	6	0

SCORE PER INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Louisville	4	2	1	4	1	2	1	5	2	21
Olympic	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	6

Umpire—Mr. Jno. W. Dickens of Cumberland Club, Nashville, Tennessee.

Scorers—For Louisville, T. J. Wood; Olympic, T. H. Hastings.

Passed Balls—Louisville 1; Olympic 2.

Home Runs—Tracy 1, Booth 1—Louisville.

Struck Out—Louisville, Robinson, L., 1; Olympic, Shreve 1.

Fly Catches Made—Louisville, Powell 3, Robinson, A., 4, Brooks 2; Olympic, Hegan 2, Speed 1, Coleman 1.

Fly Catches Missed—Louisville, Tracy 1, Brooks 1; Olympic, Shirley 2, Coleman 1, Ferguson 1, Speed 1, Shreve 2, Patton 1.

Left on Bases—Louisville, Robinson, L., 1, Cornwall 2, Booth 1, McPherson 1, Hegan 2; Olympic, Ferguson 1, Speed 1, Shirley 1, Coleman 1, Shreve 2.

Time of game 3 hours 5 minutes.

Immediately after the close of the game the Olympic again challenged the Louisville for the championship, which challenge, of course, was accepted. Mr. Dickens, President of the Cumberland club, at Nashville, also challenged the victorious club to play a match game for the championship of Kentucky and Tennessee, which challenge was accordingly accepted by the Louisville club; the first game to be played in Nashville next Tuesday, and the return game to be played in this city.

ARRESTS AT THE STATIONHOUSES.—The stationhouses did a thriving business last night—ten persons being incarcerated at those places for various offenses, a majority for drunkenness. The following were recorded at the First-street stationhouse: Henry Grisman, disorderly conduct, by officers Jarboe and Stallings; Kirk Dickerson, m. c., disorderly conduct, by officers Cross and Priest.

At the Clay-street stationhouse the following persons were furnished lodgings at the expense of the city: Van Reed and Jack Bond, drunk and disorderly, by officers Ryan, Stallings and Foreman; John Byron, drunk and disorderly, by officers Sweeney and Moffit; Thomas Murray, vagrancy and abusing his mother and sister, by officers Jarboe and White; Jacob Hanson, alias Geo. W. Caldwell and James S. McNutt, alias Joseph Jones, suspected felons, by officers Ryan and Sinkhorn; Chas. McGinnis, drunk and disorderly, by officer Weatherford.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—On the Fourth of July the house of Dan. Sweeney on Eleventh street, was burglariously entered by Jno. Crowley and a man named O'Brien, and a number of pistols and a small amount of money were carried away. Crowley succeeded in evading the vigilance of the police until yesterday, when he was caught by officers Antle and White. He will be before the Police Court this morning. Crowley is said to be a dangerous character, having been guilty of other burglaries.

☞ We hope our Presbyterian friends will not fail to go and hear Dr. Wilson's reply to Dr. Humphrey's speech, which we recently published in our columns. Dr. Wilson is an able debater, and judging from the manner in which he handled Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, in the Synod of Kentucky, which met in this city last fall, he will not fail to discuss, with even more earnestness, the issues as now fairly before the Church. The meeting will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, to-night, at eight o'clock.

WRIT OF ERROR.—Capt. Lennin appeared before Judge Ballard, of the U. S. District Court yesterday, and sued out a writ of error to the Federal Court. It will be remembered by our readers that Captains Lennin and Read, of the Federal army, were indicted in the Campbell County Circuit Court for interfering with the election. This writ is to transfer the case to the Federal Court.

☞ The splendid new public school buildings for the First and Third wards will be completed in time for the commencement of the new scholastic year in September. The contracts for the desks, and other school furniture for these new buildings, were awarded yesterday by the committee on supplies to Messrs. Aug. Koop & Co., the enterprising firm at the corner of Third and Guthrie streets.

HONOR TO WHOM, &c.—The New Albany Commercial of yesterday publishes our report of the Sængerbund Festival, in full, without even saying, "We thank you." If the Commercial man will send us a lump of ice, we will furnish him a report in "African," to suit the tone of his paper. Come, no more of that, Tuley.

EXCURSION TO THE MAMMOTH CAVE. We are requested to ask that all the members of the General Council who intend accompanying the Sængerbund Society to the Mammoth Cave will leave their names at the Mayor's office by noon to-day, so that tickets can be secured and other arrangements made.

REPAIRED.—The bridges on the Crab Orchard railroad, that were damaged by the recent heavy rains, have been thoroughly repaired and the entire road is now in fine running order. The first train went through yesterday.

SEIZURES OF WHISKY.—United States Collector Speed seized two lots of whisky in this city yesterday for violations of the internal revenue law. There were thirty-two barrels in one lot and nine in the other.

☞ A dispatch says that a party of Indians made a raid on Fort Reno, June 30, and gobbled up forty mules belonging to Smith and Leighton, sutlers of the post. Pursuit was made, but the Indians escaped.

DRUNK OR CRAZY.—Last evening as officer Wm. McKinney was coming to roll call he observed, on the corner of Main street, a man whose actions were rather queer. The officer escorted him as far as Castle Thomas.

AT LAST.—Congress has decided to adjourn on Saturday, by a vote of 29 to 13 in the Senate, and in the House by a vote of 98 to 55.

GRAND JURY.—The grand jury of the City Court was in session yesterday, but they had returned no indictments up to the time we left the court-room.

☞ Cholera cases are reported in Cincinnati.

MASONIC TEMPLE—BENEFIT OF THE MENKENS.—There was a fair attendance at Masonic Temple last night. The Menken, in her rendition of William in the beautiful drama of Black-eyed Susan, was superb. To-night the Menken will take a benefit, and the following splendid bill is announced: The second act of the thrilling military drama of the French Spy and the beautiful drama of Black-eyed Susan. The Menken is an actress of decided talent, and her efforts to cater to the tastes of our amusement-loving public should be met with the reward that it so well deserves. Let there then be an overflowing house at the Temple to-night.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial says Judge Alvin Duvall, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, was in Covington on Tuesday, having just returned from the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, where he had a number of appointments to speak, but finding nearly everybody in that region for Hobson, he did not fill them. A considerable crowd of the faithful collected at the Drovers' Inn on Tuesday night, expecting to get a speech out of the Judge, but they were disappointed, as he told them he was too hoarse to speak.

☞ An English inventor has just devised a method for discharging firearms from thirty to sixty times per minute. The opposite sides of the barrel at the breech are pierced so that a flat slide can pass through; it is moved by pulling the trigger, and every motion brings into the barrel a chamber of the slide, containing a ball and cartridge with perfect precision. The slides being loaded before going into action, any number of them can be used, one after another, in the same gun, with wonderful rapidity.

☞ The Emperor Maximilian has paid a second installment of $56,000 in gold of the subsidy of $5,000 per month granted to the New York and Vera Cruz Steamship line. This, as well as the first payment, was made in advance of the time stipulated in the concession, which stated that the line should be run for twelve months before receiving any portion of the subsidy. This promptness is something rare in Mexican commerce, and deserves special commendation.

☞ An effort is being made by Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, to obtain permission of the Government to convert Fort Snelling into an asylum for disabled soldiers. The War Department has ordered that the use of Fort Snelling as a military rendezvous be discontinued, and the Government property will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department.

☞ The Montgomery, Alabama, District, will elect a Congressman on the first Monday in September, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Geo. C. Freeman. Among the candidates are Col. Bolling Hall, Gen. E. Y. Fulr, Col. John A. Elmore, Gen. James H. Clanton, Hon. Adam Felder, Col. V. S. Murphy, Gen. Holtzclaw, Hon. Francis Bugbee, Hon. George W. Stone and others.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHICAGO. Vessels now run direct from Europe to Chicago. The brig Vidar, from Bergan, Norway, which port she left April 13, arrived at Chicago, on Thursday, having a cargo of 1,500 barrels Norwegian fish. She was detained at Montreal three weeks to get a permit to pass through the St. Lawrence canal.

☞ The Shenandosh Herald of last week states that two lots of old wheat were sold in front of the courthouse in Woodstock, on Monday week, one for $1 90, cash, the other for $2 on six months' credit. It is generally believed that there will be more wheat this year than last, and of much superior quality.

RELIEF FOR THE AUSTRIAN WOUNDED. Mr. Chas. F. Loosey, the Austrian Consul-General, at No. 2 Hanover square, New York, has opened a subscription list at his office, in aid of the Austrian soldiers wounded during the late great battles in Germany.

BILLIARDS.—The lightest and airiest billiard room in the city, at Ormsby Hotel, is now open to the public, with six Phelan tables. jeod dtf

SOMETHING NEW.—Buy a package of the American Dry Hop Yeast and you will have delicious bread. H. Verwig & Co., No. 37 East Market street, wholesale agents for Louisville, Kentucky.

☞ If you want to enjoy the benefit of the best ginger beer ever tapped in this city, then go to Greutner's Empire Saloon, Fourth street, between Market and Main. Free lunch every night between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock. jy22 d8

Proclamation.

All persons owning or having dogs within the city limits are directed and required to have them confined to their premises until September 1, 1866, under penalty of $20 for each offense against the provisions of the ordinance under which this proclamation is issued.

Dogs found running at large during the time aforesaid, are liable to be forthwith killed by the policemen, and other persons who may be duly authorized to do so.

H. MYERS,
Mayor's Office, July 21, 1866. Proprietor.
Anzeiger copy. dtd

☞ A full and desirable stock of hats, for summer, in both felt and straw, will be found at Green & Green's. Among them are Panama, Spanish straw, very fine English straw, Milan, Pedal, etc. Boys' straw hats and caps in good style and durable.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

MR. J. E. PILCHER,

CANDIDATE FOR

JUDGE OF THE POLICE COURT,

WILL SPEAK ATTHE FOLLOWING TIMES and places, to-wit:

At Eighteenth and Broadway, on Friday, July 27.
At Portland, at "Morning Star" Saloon, on the river, on Monday, July 30.
At Fifteenth and Walnut, on Wednesday, August 1.
At Eighteenth and High streets, on Friday, August 3.

☞ Speaking to commence at eight o'clock each evening. All of the candidates and their friends are invited to attend. jy26 dtd

LEBANON, KY., July 23, 1866.

To the Citizens of the Fourth Congressional District in Kentucky:

On the 2d day of August next, and at Lebanon, Ky., there will be held a convention of the Union party to nominate delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, to meet on the 14th of August next. It is expected and desired that all the counties will be in attendance to aid in the selection of true representative men. This is made at the earnest solicitation of gentlemen of different counties of the district.

jy21 td C. S. MILLS.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. le3 d3m

☞ We desire to call attention to the Saratoga "A" Spring Water. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy or any other spring water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal druggists, hotels and grocers. je30 d1m

☞ The Franklin Bank of Kentucky sells exchange on Montreal, London and Paris. 4w6tf

MARRIED.

WEAKLY—HARSFIELD—July 21, 1866, at No. 283 East Market street, by Rev. J. H. Myers, Mr. John Weakly and Miss Louisa Harshfield, all of the city of Louisville, Ky.

DIED.

WELSMAN—In Jeffersonville, Ind., on Wednesday night, the 25th inst., Carrie Hugh Welsman, youngest daughter of Rev. D. and Mary E. Welburn, aged 6 years, 7 months and 2 days.

BURNS—At his father's residence, on Main street, above Shelby, on July the 26th, 1866, I. Ennis Horn, aged 23 years and 4 months.

His funeral will take place this morning at 9 o'clock, from St. John's Catholic Church, corner of Walnut and Clay streets. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WORTH KNOWING!

DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

AND

Dyspepsia Pills

☞ RESOLD AT LOWEST RATES, AT WHOLESALE or retail, by
jy16 eodtinu&w2 RAYMOND & CO.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Notice.

Dr. E. P. Humphrey will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Hancock street, on Sunday morning, 29th, at 11 o'clock, as announced from the pulpit last Sabbath. 2

CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY—FOURTH STREET LINE.—Cars leave the corner of Fourth and Main streets every twelve minutes, from 6:30 A. M., until 11:30 P. M., for Chestnut street, Broadway, York, Breckinridge, Kentucky and Oak streets, Cedar Hill, Taylor Barracks, Limerick and Oakland.

Moonlight excursions every evening to Cedar Hill. jy27 12t

☞ We call the attention of dealers in coal to Mr. Williams' advertisement, in to-day's paper. A rare chance for speculation is now offered our capitalists.

CONSOLATION, KY., July 23, 1866.

Dr. Graves—Sir: I wish you would send me four dozen boxes of your candy vermifuge, as I am out, as it is the best medicine of the kind I have ever seen tried. It acts like a charm. Ship them to Bagdad, Shelby county, Ky., and you will oblige yours, &c.,

JOHN T. TRUMAN.
jy27 d3

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 14, 1866.

Dr. James Graves—Sir: I have used your Ague and Fever Pills in the severest cases of chills I have ever had in my family with the most perfect success, and have as much confidence in them in cases of chills as any medicine I have ever used. I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,

S. G. BARRET,
Cashier Citizens' Bank of Louisville.
jy27 d3

☞ See Tax Receiver's notice in another column.

☞ It is a curious fact that so many nostrums made by irresponsible persons abroad find their way into our families, when standard medicines can be had at home, made by responsible and skillful hands. Dr. Graves' remedies are of the latter class of medicines. For diarrhea, dysentery, flux and cholera morbus use Graves' Cholera Cure. jy27 d3

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. It will be seen by an advertisement in our regular columns that our clever young friend, Jno. B. Pirtle, has been appointed agent of the above celebrated reliable life insurance company. It will be seen that it is one of the safest and best companies to insure one's life in in the country. Mr. P. will be happy to have a call from those who wish to insure. His office is No. 425 north side of Main, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

☞ Misty Ale House, Sixth and Main, Louisville, Ky., keeps superior ales, porter, wines, liquors and cigars. My saloon is for sale. H. MYERS,
jy27 dtf Propriet

WANTED.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—A competent and expert record drug clerk. Apply at J. E. ROBBINS'S, Corner Third and Green streets.

WANTED—SITUATION—Two maids and two footmen; a coachman; a groom; a cook; a butler; a female cook for the Western Asylum at Hopkinsville, Ky.; also, a 4-Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, south side, from 4 until 8 P. M., Thursday and Friday. jy26 2t*

WANTED—NAMES—We will send the finest ever seen or written to any person who will furnish the names of ten or twelve of their acquaintances who have not yet become subscribers to our large, BRYANT, STRATTON & SHAW, jy26 3t Louisville Ky

WANTED—PARTNER—With a small capital and established business to manage and advertise goods; business pays so much an object as an active, steadying man with some experience. Address, giving name and reference, R. C. D., Democrat office. jy26 3t

WANTED—PARTNER—With a capital of $1,000 to $2,000, active or silent, in a well established retail business. Address A. L., Democrat office. jy26 3t

Daily Democrat.

DRUNKENNESS AMONG WOMEN.

Astonishing Charges Against the New York Ladies—Dress-Makers Supplying their Customers with Brandy—Wine Kept in Dry Goods Boxes for Fashionable Guests.

The Round Table of last week has an article on the revival of intemperance, which has lately taken place, and asserts the truth of the views are particularly noticeable among women. It says:

Drinking is among fashionable, and the ladies are responsible for the resurgence. Two weeks ago we had occasion to speak of the prevalence of drinking among ladies at our watering places; but it is not there at the watering places that the ladies drink most. At their own houses, at the theatre, and at fashionable restaurants, the ladies' refreshments are announced to drink champagne, and liberally plead for the privilege of a sippy or two of wine. Gentlemen at restaurants in the city say that the ladies of fashion drink a good deal more than gentlemen. Ale was a favorite drink for ladies in former times, but now it is said that the use of fashionable